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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/001,891	11/19/2001	Jonathan J. Hull	015358-007400US	1067
20350	7590	03/29/2006	EXAMINER	
TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER EIGHTH FLOOR SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-3834			PATEL, MANGLESH M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2178	
DATE MAILED: 03/29/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/001,891	HULL ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	Manglesh M. Patel	2178

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 January 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.   |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>11/09/2005</u> . | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
|   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.                                   |

## DETAILED ACTION

1. This **Final** action is responsive to the amendment filed on January 24, 2006 and the IDS filed on 11/09/2005.
2. The Examiner has accepted the IDS filed on 11/09/2005.
3. Claims 1-28 are pending. Claims 1, 6, 11, 13, 18, 23 and 26 are independent claims.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
5. Claims 1, 4-7, 10, 13, 16-19, 22-23 and 25-27 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parry (U.S. Pub 2002/0135808, filed Mar 22, 2001) in view of Wiernik (U.S. Pub 2001/0005203, Published Jun 28, 2001).

**Regarding Independent claim 1,** Parry teaches *printing the portions of the multimedia information that satisfy the selection criterion on a paper medium to generate the paper document comprising a set of one or more printed pages* (paragraph 7, wherein a method and apparatus are provided for printing digital video. The frames selected by the user are printed. However Parry fails to explicitly teach a selection criterion used to determining the portions of multimedia to print); Wiernik explicitly teaches *receiving input identifying*

*a selection criterion* (paragraph 19, wherein at least one selection criterion is used to create a derived multimedia application); *Analyzing the multimedia information stored by the plurality of multimedia documents to identify portions of multimedia information that satisfy the selected criterion, the portions of multimedia information including at least a first portion extracted from a first multimedia document from the plurality of multimedia documents and a second portion extracted from a second multimedia document from the plurality of multimedia documents* (paragraph 20 and 21, wherein each of the screens conform to the selection criterion and additional multi-media screens are created inheriting characteristics from the existing screens. Therefore the first and second documents information must satisfy the selection criterion). At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the use of a criterion for determining portions of multimedia to be printed. The motivation for doing so would have been to prevent taking every possible path through the application, saving time. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Wiernik with Parry for the benefits of allowing the generation of paper-based multimedia information using a selection criterion to prevent the printing of undesired or similar portions of multimedia.

**Regarding Dependent claim 4,** Parry teaches *receiving information identifying a topic of interest* (paragraph 7, wherein a user may select to print certain frames of a digital video or a certain time frame within the digital video. In addition the user can select the

number of frames to skip between each printed frame of the digital video. Therefore frames that interest the user are selected).

**Regarding Dependent claim 5,** Parry teaches *printing the printable representation on the paper medium to generate the paper document* (paragraph 30, wherein video frames are printed once the user specifies the time or number of frames to print, therefore it is inherit that a paper medium with multimedia information is generated). *Generating a printable representation for the portions of the multimedia information that satisfy the selection criterion* (paragraph 7, wherein a method and apparatus are provided for printing digital video. The frames selected by the user are printed. However Parry fails to explicitly teach a selection criterion used to determining the portions of multimedia to print); Wiernik teaches that each of the screens conform to the selection criterion and additional multi-media screens are created inheriting characteristics from the existing screens (paragraph 20 and 21). Therefore the first and second documents information must satisfy the selection criterion. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the use of a criterion for determining portions of multimedia to be printed. The motivation for doing so would have been to prevent taking every possible path through the application, saving time. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Wiernik with Parry for the benefits of allowing the generation of paper-based multimedia information using a selection criterion to prevent the printing of undesired or similar portions of multimedia.

**Regarding Independent claim 6,** Parry teaches *accessing printable representations for the first multimedia document and the second multimedia document* (paragraph 10, wherein a interface is provided to allow a user to select certain video frames to print from the video, therefore a frames representing a first and second document are accessed for printing); *Printing the consolidated printable representation on a paper medium to generate the paper document comprising one or more printed pages* paragraph 30, wherein video frames are printed once the user specifies the time or number of frames to print, therefore it is inherit that a paper medium with multimedia information is generated); *Generating a consolidated printable representation that includes the at least one portion for the second multimedia document that satisfy the selection criterion* (paragraph 7, wherein a method and apparatus are provided for printing digital video. The frames selected by the user are printed. The frame can also represent a second document. However Parry fails to explicitly teach a selection criterion used to determining the portions of multimedia to print); Wiernik teaches *analyzing the printable representation for the second multimedia document to identify at least one portion of the printable representation that satisfies the selection criterion; Analyzing the printable representation for the first multimedia document to identify at least one portion of the printable representation that satisfies the selection criterion* (paragraph 20 and 21, wherein each of the screens conform to the selection criterion and additional multi-media screens are created inheriting characteristics from the existing screens. Therefore the first and second documents information must satisfy the selection criterion); At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the

use of a criterion for determining portions of multimedia to be printed. The motivation for doing so would have been to prevent taking every possible path through the application, saving time. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Wiernik with Parry for the benefits of allowing the generation of paper-based multimedia information using a selection criterion to prevent the printing of undesired or similar portions of multimedia.

**Regarding Dependent claim 7,** Parry teaches *generating the consolidated printable representation comprises including the at least one page from the printable representation for the first multimedia document and the at least one page from the printable representation for the second multimedia document in the consolidated printable representation* (paragraph 7, wherein a method and apparatus are provided for printing digital video. The frames selected by the user are printed. The frame can also represent a first and second document. However Parry fails to explicitly teach a selection criterion used to determining the portions of multimedia to print); Wiernik teaches *analyzing the printable representation for the first multimedia document comprises determining at least one page in the printable representation for the first multimedia document that comprises information that satisfies the selection criterion;* *Analyzing the printable representation for the second multimedia document comprises determining at least one page in the printable representation for the first multimedia document that comprises information that satisfies the selection criterion* (paragraph 20 and 21, wherein each of the screens conform to the selection criterion and additional

multi-media screens are created inheriting characteristics from the existing screens.

Therefore the first and second documents information must satisfy the selection criterion); At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the use of a criterion for determining portions of multimedia to be printed. The motivation for doing so would have been to prevent taking every possible path through the application, saving time. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Wiernik with Parry for the benefits of allowing the generation of paper-based multimedia information using a selection criterion to prevent the printing of undesired or similar portions of multimedia.

**Regarding Dependent claim 10,** the claim contains the same limitation has claim 4 and is rejected under the same rationale.

**Regarding Dependent claim 13,** the claim is for a computer system performing the method of claim 1, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

**Regarding Dependent claim 16,** the claim is for a computer system performing the method of claim 4, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

**Regarding Dependent claim 17,** the claim is for a computer system performing the method of claim 5, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

**Regarding Independent claim 18,** the claim is for a computer system performing the method of claim 6, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

**Regarding Dependent claim 19,** the claim is for a computer system performing the method of claim 7, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

**Regarding Dependent claim 22,** the claim is for a computer system performing the method of claim 4, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

**Regarding Independent claim 23,** the claim is for a computer program product performing the method of claim 1, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

**Regarding Dependent claim 25,** the claim is for a computer program product performing the method of claim 5, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

**Regarding Independent claim 26,** the claim is for a computer program product performing the method of claim 6, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

**Regarding Dependent claim 27,** the claim is for a computer program product performing the method of claim 7, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

6. Claims 11 and 12 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parry (U.S. Pub 2002/0135808) in view of Wiernik (U.S. Pub 2001/0005203) further in view of Bozdagi (U.S. 6,647,535).

**Regarding Independent claim 11,** Parry teaches the printing of video frames based on user selection (paragraph 7). Parry fails to teach the use of a selection criterion. Wiernik teaches the use of a selection criterion for creating a derived multimedia application (paragraph 19). Wiernik fails to teach the printing of text information related to the multimedia frames. Bozdagi teaches *one or more pages, wherein at least one page of the one or more pages is imprinted with text information that is extracted from multimedia information stored by a plurality of multimedia documents if the text information satisfies a selection criterion, and wherein the at least one page is imprinted with one or more video frames corresponding to the text information extracted from the plurality of multimedia documents* (column 2, lines 4-15, wherein dynamic media which includes text information and video frames are converted to static images for printing). At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the extraction of textual information from multimedia for printing. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow a more efficient handling of multimedia in a text format thereby avoiding extremely vague video content. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Bozdagi with Wiernik and Parry for the benefits of allowing a generation of paper-based multimedia representation from user criterion including textual information by avoiding vague video content.

**Regarding Dependent claim 12,** Parry teaches the printing of video frames based on user selection (paragraph 7). Parry fails to teach the use of a selection criterion. Wiernik teaches the use of a selection criterion for creating a derived multimedia application (paragraph 19). Wiernik fails to teach the printing of text information related to the multimedia frames that include closed-caption information. Bozdagi teaches *wherein the text information is extracted from closed-caption text information or audio information included in the multimedia information stored by the plurality of multimedia documents and the one or more video frames are extracted from video information in the multimedia information stored by the plurality of documents* (column 2, lines 4-15 & column 3, lines 30-45, wherein dynamic media which includes text information and video frames are converted to static images for printing. In addition audio and closed-caption information are transmitted as multimedia image data). At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the extraction of textual information from multimedia including closed-caption and audio information. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow a more efficient handling of multimedia in a text format with audio and closed-caption data thereby avoiding extremely vague video content. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Bozdagi with Wiernik and Parry for the benefits of allowing a generation of paper-based multimedia representation from user criterion including textual information with audio and closed-caption data by avoiding vague video content.

7. Claims 2, 8, 14, 20, 24 and 28 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parry (U.S. Pub 2002/0135808) in view of Wiernik (U.S. Pub 2001/0005203) further in view of Bozdagi (U.S. 6,647,535) further in view of King (U.S. 5,600,775).

**Regarding Dependent claim 2,** Parry teaches the printing of video frames based on user selection (paragraph 7). Parry fails to teach the use of a selection criterion. Wiernik teaches the use of a selection criterion for creating a derived multimedia application (paragraph 19). Wiernik fails to teach the printing of text information related to the multimedia frames. Bozdagi teaches *printing text information on at least one page of the set of printed pages of the paper document such that words in the text information that satisfy the selection criterion are annotated* (column 2, lines 4-14, wherein multimedia text information is converted into static images and then printed. It is inherit that static images can comprise a set, thereby printing a set or documents representing the images. However Bozdagi fails to teach the annotation of the text information); King teaches the annotation of multimedia which includes text (column 2, lines 49-58). At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the annotation of text for printing multimedia information. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow the reduction of text information from multimedia, thereby saving time. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of King with Bozdagi, Wiernik and Parry for the benefits of generating paper-based multimedia representation from a user criterion with annotated textual information saving paper cost and printing time.

**Regarding Dependent claim 8,** Parry teaches the printing of video frames based on user selection (paragraph 7). Parry fails to teach the use of a selection criterion. Wiernik teaches the use of a selection criterion for creating a derived multimedia application (paragraph 19). Wiernik fails to teach the printing of text information related to the multimedia frames. Bozdagi teaches *printing text information on at least one page of the one or more printed pages of the paper document such that words in the text information that satisfy the selection criterion are annotated* (column 2, lines 4-14, wherein multimedia text information is converted into static images and then printed. However Bozdagi fails to teach the annotation of the text information); King teaches the annotation of multimedia which includes text (column 2, lines 49-58). At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the annotation of text for printing multimedia information. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow the reduction of text information from multimedia, thereby saving time. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of King with Bozdagi, Wiernik and Parry for the benefits of generating paper-based multimedia representation from a user criterion with annotated textual information saving paper cost and printing time.

**Regarding Dependent claim 14,** the claim is for a computer system performing the method of claim 2, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

**Regarding Dependent claim 20,** the claim is for a computer system performing the method of claim 8, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

**Regarding Dependent claim 24,** Parry teaches the printing of video frames based on user selection (paragraph 7). Parry fails to teach the use of a selection criterion. Wiernik teaches the use of a selection criterion for creating a derived multimedia application (paragraph 19). Wiernik fails to teach the printing of text information related to the multimedia frames. Bozdagi teaches *printing text information on at least one page of the set of printed pages of the paper document such that words in the text information that satisfy the selection criterion are annotated* (column 2, lines 4-14, wherein multimedia text information is converted into static images and then printed. It is inherit that static images can comprise a set, thereby printing a set or documents representing the images. However Bozdagi fails to teach the annotation of the text information); King teaches the annotation of multimedia which includes text (column 2, lines 49-58). In addition King discloses *code for printing one or more video frames on the at least one page such that at least one video frame that satisfies the selection criterion is annotated, wherein the one or more video frames are extracted from the portions of the multimedia information* (column 2, lines 1-15, wherein an indexing scheme relates the annotations to the video frames.). At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the annotation of text for printing multimedia information. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow the reduction of text information from multimedia, thereby saving time. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the

teachings of King with Bozdagi, Wiernik and Parry for the benefits of generating paper-based multimedia representation from a user criterion with annotated textual information saving paper cost and printing time.

**Regarding Dependent claim 28,** Parry teaches the printing of video frames based on user selection (paragraph 7). Parry fails to teach the use of a selection criterion. Wiernik teaches the use of a selection criterion for creating a derived multimedia application (paragraph 19). Wiernik fails to teach the printing of text information related to the multimedia frames. Bozdagi teaches *printing text information on at least one page of the one or more printed pages of the paper document such that words in the text information that satisfy the selection criterion are annotated* (column 2, lines 4-14, wherein multimedia text information is converted into static images and then printed. However Bozdagi fails to teach the annotation of the text information); King teaches the annotation of multimedia which includes text (column 2, lines 49-58). In addition King discloses *code for printing one or more video frames on the at least one page of the one or more printed pages of paper document such that at least one video frame of the one or more video frames that satisfies the selection criterion is annotated* (column 2, lines 1-15, wherein an indexing scheme relates the annotations to the video frames.). At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the annotation of text for printing multimedia information. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow the reduction of text information from multimedia, thereby saving time. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of King with

Bozdagi, Wiernik and Parry for the benefits of generating paper-based multimedia representation from a user criterion with annotated textual information saving paper cost and printing time.

8. Claims 3, 9, 15 and 21 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parry (U.S. Pub 2002/0135808) in view of Wiernik (U.S. Pub 2001/0005203) further in view of King (U.S. 5,600,775).

**Regarding Dependent claim 3,** Parry teaches the printing of video frames based on user selection (paragraph 7). Parry fails to teach the use of a selection criterion. Wiernik teaches the use of a selection criterion for creating a derived multimedia application (paragraph 19). Wiernik fails to teach the printing of video frames from the selected criterion that is annotated. King teaches *printing one or more video frames on at least one page of the set of printed pages of the paper document such that at least one video frame that satisfies the selection criterion is annotated, wherein the one or more video frames are extracted from the portions of the multimedia information* (column 2, lines 1-15, wherein video frames are annotated and a indexing scheme relates the annotation to the video frames). At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the annotation of video frames. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow the reduction of picture information from multimedia, thereby saving time. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of King with Wiernik and Parry for the benefits of generating paper-based multimedia

representation from a user criterion with annotated video information saving paper cost and printing time.

**Regarding Dependent claim 9,** Parry teaches the printing of video frames based on user selection (paragraph 7). Parry fails to teach the use of a selection criterion. Wiernik teaches the use of a selection criterion for creating a derived multimedia application (paragraph 19). Wiernik fails to teach the printing of video frames from the selected criterion that is annotated. King teaches *printing one or more video frames on at least one page of the one or more printed pages of the paper document such that at least one video frame of the one or more video frames that satisfies the selection criterion is annotated* (column 2, lines 1-15, wherein video frames are annotated and a indexing scheme relates the annotation to the video frames). At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the annotation of video frames. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow the reduction of picture information from multimedia, thereby saving time. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of King with Wiernik and Parry for the benefits of generating paper-based multimedia representation from a user criterion with annotated video information saving paper cost and printing time.

**Regarding Dependent claim 15** the claim is for a computer system performing the method of claim 3 and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

**Regarding Dependent claim 21** the claim is for a computer system performing the method of claim 9 and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

*It is noted that any citation [[s]] to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. [[See, MPEP 2123]]*

### **Response to Arguments**

9. Applicant's arguments filed January 24, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues:

*"Parry fails to teach printing as recited in the claims" pg 15/15*

However the examiner respectfully disagrees. Parry teaches printing of the frames of a video, the frames represent multiple multimedia documents because according to the specification (pg 2, lines 17-20) "Multimedia information is also used to refer to information comprising **one or more objects** wherein the objects include information of different types. For example, multimedia objects included in multimedia information may comprise text information, **graphic information ...**" therefore Parry teaches the printing of frames that include graphic information thereby forming a multimedia document that contains multimedia information in the form of objects. Further Parry states (¶ 24) "At step 306, a user selects the desired print options. The print options are provided, for example, through a print utility program as part of application software 208 or printer software 212 (FIG. 2). For example, a user specifies to print certain video frames using keyboard 108, mouse 110, and a graphical user print interface displayed on monitor 106 (FIG. 1). The

certain video frames may include certain video frames spaced a certain number of frames apart, every certain number of frames, or a certain amount of video frames or video time and the number of video frames to skip between printed frames. The user may further specify a specific print size (e.g., thumbnail print or full size) or resolution (e.g., preview resolution or finished resolution).” Wherein the user prints certain video frames according to a criteria such as every certain number of frames or video frames spaced a certain number of frames apart. Although Parry doesn’t explicitly teach “Selection Criteria” Wiernik explicitly teaches selection criterion relating to multimedia applications (See Abstract). In combination the references teach selected portions of multimedia pertaining to the Selection Criteria and forming a print of the multimedia information.

Applicant argues:

*Wiernik does not show the recited analyzing to identify portions of multimedia information that satisfy the selection criterion, where the portions of multimedia information include a first portion extracted from a first multimedia document and a second portion extracted from a second multimedia document.*

However the examiner respectfully disagrees. The applicant admits “By contrast, the recited selection criterion serves....to identify portions of multimedia information that satisfy the selection criterion” (pg 14/15), referring to the Wiernik selection criteria. The portions inherently have to include analyzing in order to identify the portions of multimedia information. Wiernik states (¶ 24) “According to the present art, each screen includes a template, which is used to locate the various data on screen. These templates are predetermined in a rigid manner, in which they are referred to as a layout for placing data. According to the known art, a template can not be modified locally” Wherein the screen include a template which is used to locate various data on the

screen, that various data is the portions and are used to create the derived multimedia application.

### **Invention Overview**

Applicant states “The present invention provides for identifying portions of multimedia information of interest among a plurality of multimedia documents, and printing those portions on a paper medium, thus consolidating those portions of interest on one paper medium” However the examiner does not see the inventive feature. For example: A user going to multiple web sites that contain a plurality of multimedia documents and then extracting certain portions (by highlighting or copy paste) which are then compared against some criteria and then pasted in any layout desirable to the user in a simple Word document describes the inventive feature has recited in the claims. What is the difference? This simple task is easily accomplished by any word processing document. In addition that criteria according to the claims are topics of interest. Well perhaps only extracting news and sports where a simple macro design extracts from certain web sites the content or topics of interest. Once layout is accomplished on the word document it is well known that you can print the extracted multimedia portions on paper using options “Print”. The newly cited references not relied upon teach the retrieval of dynamic content and the inclusion of various media in an interface.

**Other Prior Art Cited**

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Timmons (U.S. Pub 2001/0044810) discloses "System And Method For Dynamic Content Retrieval"
- Barker et al. (U.S. 6,781,609) discloses "Technique For Flexible Inclusion Of Information Items And Various Media Types In A User Interface"
- Benson (U.S. Pub 2002/0095460) discloses "System And Method For Serving Integrated Streams Of Multimedia Information"

**Conclusion**

11. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a). A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Manglesh M. Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-5937. The examiner can normally be reached on M,F 8:30-6:00 T,TH 8:30-3:00 Wed 8:30-7:00.

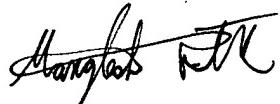
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen S. Hong can be reached on (571)272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Manglesh M. Patel

Patent Examiner

March 21, 2006



CESAR PAULA  
PRIMARY EXAMINER